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(54) Title: POLYURETHANE-COATED INTRAVASCULAR PROSTHESES (STENTS) FOR THE TREATMENT OF BLOOD VESSEL STENOSIS			
(57) Abstract			
<p>A new method to treat blood vessel stenosis using endovascular prostheses which are coated with amphiphilic polyurethanes to which medicines can be coupled. By coating endovascular prosthesis with amphiphilic polyurethanes, we have succeeded in significantly improving the bio- and bloodcompatibility of endovascular prostheses. These amphiphilic polyurethanes have the property, when implanted in human or animal tissue and blood vessels, of remaining stable and seeming not to provoke an inflammatory reaction. Furthermore it is possible to incorporate medicines in these polymers which, after implantation of the polymers, are slowly released at the location of the place of implantation. This system can further reduce the thrombogenicity of the prostheses coated with the polyurethanes and inhibit the rejection against these prostheses.</p>			

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5 POLYURETHANE-COATED INTRAVASCULAR PROTHESES (STENTS) FOR THE
TREATMENT OF BLOOD VESSEL STENOSES. A new method to treat
blood vessel stenoses by means of endovascular protheses
which are coated with amphiphilic polyurethanes to which
medicines can be coupled.

10 DESCRIPTION

Treatment of blood vessel stenoses by means of a balloon catheter is a popular method. Last year, more than
15 6,000 patients with coronary heart disease were treated by this method in our country. The problem with this method is on the one hand the danger that a tear occurs during the blowing up of the balloon whereby the blood vessel can close and thus cause an acute myocardial infarction, on the other hand it is well documented that this treatment method is accompanied by a frequent restenosis of the treated blood vessel within 6 months of the treatment. To solve this problems, medicines were tested in order to prevent the restenosis and furthermore new devices were developed.
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25 One of these new methods consist of placing a metal intravascular prothesis (stent) at the level of the vessel stenosis. This method is very efficient for treating vessel tears which can occur during balloon dilatation. The problems with this metallic stents however are that they have proven
30 to be thrombogenic and can cause an acute thrombotic occlusion of the treated blood vessel. On the other hand, it appeared that through the implantation of a metal stent in a blood vessel, the body can react with an inflammatory reaction whereby restenosis within the stent can occur.
35 By covering these endovascular protheses with amphiphilic polyurethanes, we succeeded in significantly limiting both the problem of trombogenecity as well as the problem of reactive hyperproliferative response.
Amphiphilic polyurethanes were synthesized starting from
40 amphiphilic polyester diols on the basis of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide. By reaction with a diisocyanate and a chain lengthener (butanediol), a thermoplastic polyurethane is finally obtained. By the appropriate choice of a) the polyesterdiol, especially the proportion of
45 ethyleneoxide/propyleneoxide, and b) the molecular weight of the diol, the bio- and blood compatibility can be optimized. Furthermore the kind of sterilisation of polyurethane-coated devices turned out to be very critical.
50 We used certain amounts of gamma radiation which resulted in the formation of further crossbridging of the polymer leading to a more stable and more elastic polymer which is critical during the stent deployment. The resulting polymers turned out to be very stable when implanted in human or animal tissues or blood vessels. Furthermore they did not provoke
55 any inflammatory reaction.
Furthermore we were able to load these polyurethanes with medicines, which were released slowly at the polymer implantation side. These medicines are used to further decrease the thrombogenecity of the stents (heparin, hirudin,
60 streptokinase, urokinase, tpa and other anticoagulants) and

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to inhibit the inflammatory reaction caused by the stent
(corticosteroids, antimitotics, angiopeptin and other
10 antiinflamatoy drugs.) Using methylprednisolone loaded
polyurethane coated stents we were able to block totally the
stent restenosis in a pig coronary model.

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APPLICATION POSSIBILITES OF THE SYSTEM

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1. Treatment of blood vessel stenosis in humans and animals.
2. Treatment of complications occurring during other treatment methods of blood vessel stenosis.

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3. Treatment of complications occurring during diagnostic procedures.

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4. Coating of prosteses, wires, and catheters introduced for medical purposes.

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CLAIMS

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By coating endovascular prostheses with amphiphilic polyurethanes, we have developed an efficient method to treat blood vessel stenosis. This method proved to considerably limit the thrombogenicity as well as the rejection against endovascular prostheses so that this method signifies an important step forward in the treatment of blood vessel stenosis.

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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE MATTER
IPC 5 A61L31/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 5 A61L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP,A,0 518 704 (SCIMED LIFE SYSTEMS) 16 December 1992 see claims 3,4,9-13 ---	1
Y	WO,A,87 04935 (FISCHEL R.E.) 27 August 1987 see claim 11 ---	1
Y	WO,A,92 15286 (NOVA PHARMACEUTICAL) 17 September 1992 see page 1, line 9 - line 21; claims 1,2,5; example 5 ---	1
P,A	EP,A,0 566 245 (MEDTRONIC) 20 October 1993 see claims 1,3,5,28 ---	1 -/-

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
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"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

1 June 1994

Date of mailing of the international search report

08.06.94

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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US,A,4 371 686 (YAMAMOTO N.) 1 February 1983 see column 1, line 6 - line 22 -----	1
2		

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.: because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
"Remark: Although claim 1 is directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal body the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the product."
2. Claims Nos.: because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. Claims Nos.: because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
 No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
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